

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 372.

THE POST.
Published every Friday at \$2 per year in advance, or \$3 if payment is delayed until the expiration of the year.
Advertisements will be charged \$1 per square of 12 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year.
Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire their notices inserted, or they will be continued until ordered and charged accordingly.
For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, each.
Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at the regular advertising rates.
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of corporations, societies, schools or individuals, will be charged as advertisements.
Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutiae, Circulars, Cards, Blankets, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style, and on reasonable terms.
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, post paid, will be promptly attended to.
Persons at a distance sending us the names of four solvent subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis. No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.
Office on Main street, next door to the old Jackson Hotel.

THE POST.
ATHENS, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1855.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.
The steamer Ariel has arrived.
Since the exhibit of September the Bank of France has lost \$7,000,000.
The condition of the Austrian Government, Exchequer, and also City Bank Vienna is precarious.

Ten thousand French of Odessa. The allies anticipate being able to land.
Gortschakov telegraphs that the cannonade against the northern forts is actively kept up, but without noticeable result.
It is rumored that there is an insurrection in Sicily.
The cholera is committing dreadful ravages in Madrid.

The Congress to settle the Sound Dues is to be held in November.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.
The steamship Orizaba has arrived at this port with advices from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst. Affairs were harmonious, and the difference between the Tammany faction and the supporters of the plan of Ayutla had been settled. Vidauri was willing to support the government as long as the plan of Ayutla continued the basis of the administrative policy. The latest advices say that there was a report current to the effect that Alvarez, in consequence of advanced years and feeble health, had resigned, and Comonfort been chosen in his place.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.
Flour has improved one shilling. Common to straight and extra State 8 25 a 9; Southern 9 a 9 62. Wheat improved 2 a 5 cents; common red Southern 1 95. Coffee—Rio 11. Corn advanced 1c. Pork easier at 22 50 a 22 62 for mess.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Cotton is quiet, and only 700 bales changed hands. Flour has advanced, and 20,000 bbls. were sold at \$9 75 per bbl. for Southern. Wheat was dropping, and 48,000 bushels were disposed of at \$2 07 for Southern Red.

PREPARING FOR THE COURSE.—The Detroit Tribune says that General Cass has purchased the premium pair of horses exhibited at the State Fair of Michigan, for a thousand dollars. Who says now that the General does not intend to make a run for Cincinnati in 1856?

"The Boston Post" says they have a good deal of fun at Lowell with politics.—The Mayor takes out his watch and says, "fifteen minutes ago I fused, now I don't"—and some of the newspapers change their tickets every other day.

DEAL GENTLY WITH THE EERING.—That man possesses an extremely low and groveling mind who rejoices at the downfall of another. A noble heart instead of denouncing as a consummate scoundrel, one who has erred, will throw around him the mantle of charity and the arms of love, and labor to bring him back to duty and to God. We are not our own keepers. Who knows when we shall so far forget ourselves as to put forth a right hand and sin. Heaven keeps us in the narrow path. But, if we should fall, where would be the end of our course; if, in every face we saw a frown, and on every brow we read vengeance, deeper and deeper would we descend in the path of iniquity; when a different spirit were manifested towards us, we might have stayed our career of sin and died an upright and honest man. Deal gently with those who go astray. Draw them back by love and persuasion, a kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold.—Think of this and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the confines of the grave an erring and unfortunate brother.

"The editor of the 'Dollar Newspaper' (Phila.) says that one buckwheat cake 'differs from another in glory,' yet not one in a thousand is made right. Yet, of all things it is easiest to cook, if the meal is made right. To every three bushels of buckwheat add one of good heavy oats, grind them together, as if there was only buckwheat; thus brown you to have cakes always light and always brown—to say nothing of the greater digestibility, and the lightening of the spirits, which are equally certain. He who feeds on buckwheat may be grim and lethargic, while he of the oatmeal will have exhilaration of brain and contentment."

ARKANSAS WHEAT.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 26th, observes:
"As a small but interesting and significant fact, the arrival yesterday of consignments of about 1,000 sacks of wheat from Arkansas, on the Evansville. This is, we believe, the first Arkansas wheat brought to this market, and nearly, if not quite, the first taken to any market. Arkansas, it seems, can grow grain as well as cotton wood."

THE ROTHSCHILDS, according to their own estimate, possess \$700,000,000 in personal property, exclusive of real estate, which half as much more, making the enormous sum of over one thousand million dollars, or an amount much larger than the entire valuation of New York city.

THANKSGIVING DAYS.—The following days are to be observed: in Maryland and Virginia, November 15th; Pennsylvania and Ohio, the 23d; Massachusetts, the 29th.

A BLAST FROM THE CABINET ORGAN.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

The Washington Union has favored us with a leader upon the next Presidency, in which the whole issue is narrowed down to a contest upon the slavery question, and in which it is finally declared that the only party of safety to the constitution and the Union is, and will be, the national democratic party.

Now, as we understand it, the Washington Union is the appointed organ of the Pierce administration; and when it speaks of the national democratic party it means that democratic party of Northern free soilers and Southern secessionists set up by Mr. President Pierce in the appointment of his Cabinet, his Ministers abroad, his Custom House officers, and other subordinates. It is this mixed commission of spoils, of which the Cabinet is the basis, that the Washington organ is speaking about when it tells us that our only reliance is the democratic party.—This being the case, the question is next suggested, what prospect is there for the democratic party entering into the Presidential contest, upon the acts and the merits of our present delectable democratic administration? Upon this precise point we propose briefly to fill up the principal hiatus in the twaddling harangue of the Cabinet organ.

First, then, we undertake to say that there is a general impression, scarcely less than a universal resolution, as by common consent, among the masses of the democracy, North and the South, that Mr. Pierce, his Cabinet and his administration, are done for—that they are to be ignored and superseded in the campaign of '56 by a new democratic shuffle and cut—a new ticket from the national convention at Cincinnati. This we verily believe is the general understanding among the masses of the democratic party. Rebellion has broken up the party, and it continues broken up to this day, upon this absurd test of fidelity to Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet.—This defection has gone so far that even Col. Forney must be aware that the Tylerizing of Mr. Pierce is the first essential to the reunion of the great but scattered democratic family. We dare say that Mr. John Cochrane, who, in grateful consideration of his fat office, carries the President in his arms, has no more idea of a re-nomination of Mr. Pierce, or of the nomination of any member of his cabinet for the succession, than has Benjamin F. Butler or Preston King, who have abandoned both the Cabinet and Kitchen Cabinet, and enlisted in the Seward Holy Abolition Alliance.

It is manifest on every hand that the campaign of '56 will hinge upon the slavery question; it is altogether probable that the democratic party will be reorganized upon a conservative platform against the sectional crusade of Seward and the black republicans.—But slavery will not be the sole issue of the contest. There will be some practical administrative questions involved in it, such as the necessity of retrenchment and reform in the disbursement of the spoils of the Treasury—reform in our diplomatic appointments, and in our foreign policy; and a reform embracing something more of moral courage, consistency and honesty in our domestic affairs than anything which has signalized the Presidential career of the chieftain of New Hampshire. And as the democratic party can realize nothing but a dead loss in endorsing the Kosztka letter, the Cuban diplomacy of Mr. Pierce, or the bombardment of Greytown; and as the dispensation of the spoils since the 4th of March, 1853, from the appointment of May and Jeff. Davis to the dismissal of Reeder, is a sore subject, none of these things will be available democratic capital for the succession. They must all, therefore, be publicly repudiated or quietly ignored at the Cincinnati reunion of the scattered detachments of the democratic church.

We close, accordingly, with an amendment to the Presidential manifesto of the Cabinet organ. It says there is but one party that does or can defend the constitution and the Union against the anti-slavery disunionists, and that is the national democratic party. Our amendment is, that the first essential to the reunion and success of this party is some definite repudiation of Mr. Pierce, his Cabinet and his administration. The party expect it: the Cincinnati Convention must fulfil this expectation or be certainly defeated. This is the great democratic issue. What says the Washington Union?

"The editor of the 'Dollar Newspaper' (Phila.) says that one buckwheat cake 'differs from another in glory,' yet not one in a thousand is made right. Yet, of all things it is easiest to cook, if the meal is made right. To every three bushels of buckwheat add one of good heavy oats, grind them together, as if there was only buckwheat; thus brown you to have cakes always light and always brown—to say nothing of the greater digestibility, and the lightening of the spirits, which are equally certain. He who feeds on buckwheat may be grim and lethargic, while he of the oatmeal will have exhilaration of brain and contentment."

ARKANSAS WHEAT.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 26th, observes:
"As a small but interesting and significant fact, the arrival yesterday of consignments of about 1,000 sacks of wheat from Arkansas, on the Evansville. This is, we believe, the first Arkansas wheat brought to this market, and nearly, if not quite, the first taken to any market. Arkansas, it seems, can grow grain as well as cotton wood."

THE ROTHSCHILDS, according to their own estimate, possess \$700,000,000 in personal property, exclusive of real estate, which half as much more, making the enormous sum of over one thousand million dollars, or an amount much larger than the entire valuation of New York city.

THE KANE EXPEDITION.

Some of the episodes encountered during Dr. Kane's search have wild interest. At one time it became necessary to send a fatigue party with provisions, to assist the main party under Dr. Kane, in an attempted passage across Smith's sound. This party was under the command of Mr. Brooks, first officer of the expedition. He was accompanied by Mr. Wilson and other volunteers. During their travel they found the ice completely impenetrable, and a snow drift at last swept widely over the floes, and in the midst of a heavy gale from the North, the thermometer, to their dismay, sunk to fifty-seven degrees below zero. Human nature could not support the terrible cold. Four of the party, including Mr. Brooks and Mr. Wilson, were prostrated with frozen feet, and with great difficulty, three of their companions, after encountering great suffering, reached the ship and announced the condition of their comrades. Their chances of being rescued seemed extremely small. They were in the midst of a wilderness of snow, incapable of motion, protected only by a canvas tent, and with no land marks by which their position could be known. Even to drag these maimed men would have been, under ordinary circumstances, a work of difficulty, but to the slender party left at the ship, it seemed to be impossible. Dr. Kane, with the boldness and courage which justified the warm attachment felt towards him by all under his command, in less than one hour organized a rescue party, leaving on board only those who were necessary to receive the sick, and started off in the teeth of a terrific gale, steering by compass to rescue the sufferers. After nineteen hours constant travel, during which two of the party fainted, and others required to be kept from sleep by force, they struck the trail of the lost party, and finally, staggering under their burden, one by one reached the tent, which was almost hidden in snow.

The scene as Dr. Kane entered the tent was affecting beyond description. The party burst into tears. A blubber fire was immediately built, pemmican cooked, and the party ate for the first time after leaving the vessel. Ice was also melted, they having been to this time without drink. Worn out as they were, but four hours were allowed for the halt. The maimed of the frozen party were sewed up in Buffalo robes, placed on sledges and dragged along by their companions. Dr. Kane walked in advance picking the track. Cold of the utmost severity again overtook them. Bonssall and Morton, and even the Esquimaux boy, Hance, sunk upon the snow with sleep. It was only by force that they were aroused and made to proceed, as the cold seemed to have destroyed all conception of danger. A large bear, met on their way, was fortunately scared off by Dr. Kane, by the simple waving of his hand.—They reached the ship after a walk of sixty-two hours, still dragging their companions behind them, but insensible. Dr. Hayes, the intelligent surgeon of the ship, from whom we obtained the particulars of this fearful adventure, received the returning party. Two of the number died of their injuries, two others underwent amputation, who are now restored to perfect health. The condition of those who dragged the sick was most lamentable. Their memory for the time was entirely gone, and the ship, in the midst of muttering delirium, resembled an insane hospital. The surgeon and one remaining attendant was in sole charge of the ship. In this state of semi-madness the sick remained for two or three days, but afterwards they entirely recovered, and the party under Dr. Kane started three weeks afterwards and resumed their labors in the field.

Intrepidity, like this, has never been surpassed. It is spoken of with emotion, even now, by the stoutest hearts in the expedition.

The city of Philadelphia appears to be bankrupt, there being no funds in the treasury to pay the ordinary expenses of the courts, schools, and the salaries of the officials. In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Monday the jurors complained that they could neither get their pay from the city government nor the warrants for it. The District Attorney at the same time stated that neither himself nor the officers of the Court had received their salaries since June last.

"PLEASE PITCH INTO THEM."—We commend the following, from the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette, to the attention of some of our readers:
"Within our editorial experience we have often been requested to pitch into abuses, and affected reforms by those who little think what they are asking. You ought to pitch into this, says one, suggesting a row of points against which to prick our editorial toes, and another suggests the propriety of running our head against an evil, which if we did, would do only harm to ourselves."

NORFOLK.—The Argus of Saturday reports two new cases of fever there—both returned refugees. One is Mr. Thomas Standard and the other a child of Capt. John Gaylord.—George Finner, reported sick, is dead.

There was frost in Norfolk Saturday night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.
The deaths from yellow fever for the past week have been but eleven.

HYPOCRISY.—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee, in their address just issued, eulogize the memories of Webster and Clay. When these illustrious statesmen were yet alive, who were more ready and willing to traduce them than these same Pennsylvania Democrats.

HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN.

At a grand mass meeting of Americans held at Falmouth, Ky., Hon. Jas. J. Crittenden, one of the first of living statesmen, addressed the crowd in substance as follows:

"Amidst the party strife of the last few years, when the only one seemed to be, not how the country should be governed, but who should govern it—unexpectedly a new party had grown up. Without a cause? No. It came from the heart of the people. A conviction was making its way from heart to heart, that foreign influences threatened our liberties. And the thought of having them subverted on our own soil aroused every true citizen. It was the people's party."

"Immediately after the Revolution, when our country was impoverished, and our forests to be subdued, foreigners did not care about coming to share our labors. For the first twenty years but 6000 per annum came. In the next twenty from 1810 to 1830, they came at the rate of 12,000 per annum. These were absorbed by the people and became Americans."

"But since that time a new scene has been exhibited. From 1840 to 1850 they came by the hundreds of thousands, and since 1850 they have been coming at the rate of between 4 and 6,000,000 per annum. The foreign invasion of armies of voters became alarming."

"Was there any probability of its decrease? No. It was true that it had fallen off a little in the past year, but when the war which was now swallowing up the surplus population of Europe closed, we should be again inundated with the worthless desperadoes it has made."

"The like of such an emigration the world never saw. When the children of Israel quitted Egypt they were not more in number than this annual immigration."

"Your forests are now subdued, and your country made habitable, and they now come to share it with you. Your free institutions have become a light to the world, and they are attracted by it."

"The grave question is, are these foreigners to be entrusted with the preservation of our liberties. He would not boast, but he did not believe there was another race of God's men on earth, that could have formed the free institutions made by our fathers. Since the world's history commenced, a Washington had never arisen in any country but ours."

"It required all our vigilance to preserve this government. Foreigners could not do it. They did not love it as we did. He did not blame them. Every man loved his native land better than any other."

"Long as we could safely generous, we were so, and we say to them, even now, come and share our liberties, our blessings, we make only one single reservation, and that for your good as well as ours. We are not the trustees of God, who has given us these blessings, and we dare not commit them to strangers."

"He wished a change in the naturalization law—an extension of the time so as to give foreigners a better opportunity to become acquainted with our institutions, and to fit themselves for taking part in our government. No man was to be upbraided for wishing to take the best possible care of his liberties, or for refusing to share them out until the little residue was not worth keeping. These men came to us, and we say to them, even now, come and share our liberties, our blessings, we make only one single reservation, and that for your good as well as ours. We are not the trustees of God, who has given us these blessings, and we dare not commit them to strangers."

"Foreigners already formed a third estate—giving preponderance to either party, as they cast influence with it. They had become an object for parties to pay court to, and they were coming to be a power in the land; they were every sort of promise and maneuver."

"They feel their influence, and are claiming their share in the offices of the country; not as Americans, but as foreigners; for they keep up a separate political organization, and are as much foreigners here as in the heart of Germany."

"They favor us with their views in regard to improvements in our government. A fellow had hardly shaken the dust of the Black Forest off his feet but he was suggesting amendments to the Constitution; and some of the things they proposed to give us in exchange for our liberties were curious enough. They would abolish the President and the Senate, and have a single popular branch of legislation, whose members could be recalled at pleasure. They would give us their German dream of democracy."

"Kossuth—that beggling patriot—who got his country in a fight, and then was the first to run away and leave her, charged the Germans here to band themselves together and watch the opportunity to vote in such a way as to benefit their fatherland. He did not upbraid them for doing so. They had a right to love their country as he had to love his, but to submit to be governed by this foreign horde was to make us native-born the only aliens in our native land. He then spoke in glowing terms of the Union, and said he loved the American party because it was devoted to its preservation. Their principles must ultimately prevail. They would continue to advocate them notwithstanding their failure in other States; would submit to be called proscriptionists, if loving their own countrymen better than any others, made them such, till these principles should be triumphantly established at the capitol of the nation."

SPONGING ON THE PRINTER.—Here is a little article we think something of framing, to hang conspicuously over the editor's table:
"The public have a funny notion about printers. They think it costs nothing to puff, advertise, &c. And thus one and another will sponge an extra paper, a puff, or some benevolent advertisement. They forget that this business makes them known. They forget that it is the printer's ink that makes nine-tenths of their immense fortunes. They forget that it takes money to pay compositors—to buy ink, type, and paper—and lastly, they forget to even thank you for working for nothing, by gratuitously puffing their business."

The white population of the free States of this Union is 14,358,470. That of the slave States is 6,144,477.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.

On Sunday week a political meeting of Germans was held in the city of New York, at which proceedings were had, anything but in consonance with the hallowed associations which in this christian land belong to the institution of the Sabbath. The New York Express, in an article upon the desecration alluded to, after referring to the former estimate in which Sunday was held by rulers and people, when the irreligion of France, the infidelity of Germany, the ignorance of Ireland, were less liberally infused into the body politic than now, continues as follows:

"In all of our large cities, even Sunday, then, was ushered in with

"The sound of the church-going bell,"—now, it is not an uncommon thing to see it ushered in with noisy political meetings, the orators at which are demagogues who speak a strange tongue. 'Bravo' fill the air instead of 'Amen'—and fantasias from Don Pasquale, instead of the Te Deum or Old Hundred. We know that military reviews and feasts are commonly held on that sacred day in Paris, but, fellow-citizens!—Americans!—are we ready to follow Parisian fashions in this dangerous and demoralizing extent? If so, our Republic will soon be lost to us. As we have heretofore shown, and if the multitudinous republics which have arisen and fallen so often, all within the memory of the present generation. In Germany, it may be said they have no Sundays, at least in the American conception of the term. It is in the main a feast of Bacchus and a season of public revel. Yet we begin to see, in the streets of New York, the practical manifestation of just such ideas. It was only last Sunday that we had a flagrant demonstration of the kind in the upper part of the city, as we have heretofore shown, and if the foreign element is to have its own way, we may as well prepare to see the programme repeated. Anon, it is probable these people with the strange tongue anticipate a numerical strength at the ballot-box, and in their power, one of these days, to decree what some of the more ultra European Democrats have done already, in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania,—the official abolition of the Sabbath altogether! Yet with such facts staring us in the face, how can we, the people of the Old World, born upon its bosom, unless there is some powerful party, sufficiently rooted and grounded in Americanism to interpose a barrier to its influences and tendencies, there will soon be no America for Americans, nor for anybody else,—no free Republic, christian America, we mean—but in its stead, some bastard, infidel, Red Republic, founded upon the sublime principles of the guillotine, or the yet more sublime and sublimely practicable theories of your modern German philosophers."

CARRIED UP TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—At the session of Congress before the last, the House of Representatives passed a resolution appropriating a certain per centage of extra pay to its employees, clerks, messengers, page boys, &c. But under the general wording of the resolution, Col. Nicholson, we understand, then the editor of the Cabinet organ, and Printer to the House, put in an extra claim for printing, as an employee, for twenty thousand dollars. Secretary Guthrie refused to pay the bill. The President referred the matter to the Attorney General for his opinion, and of course Mr. Cushing decided that the bill was all right. Armed with this authority, Col. Forney, in behalf of Nicholson, again called at the Treasury; but the Secretary flatly said it was no go. He knew as much about the law as Mr. Cushing, and the money should not be paid. Col. Nicholson, it is said, then demanded a new Secretary, and referred to the Jacksonian precedent of the dismissal of Secretary Duane upon his refusal to remove the Government deposits from the United States Bank. But Mr. Pierce wisely concluded to surrender to Guthrie. Subsequently, the House of Representatives sustained the Secretary in the rejection of this extraordinary claim; and now, we understand it is before the Court of Claims, with many other cases of a Gardner or Galpin type.—There, for the present, we leave it, without the slightest disposition to forestall the judgment of the Court. Besides, what is a trifle of twenty thousand dollars to Uncle Sam, when Gardner got upwards of half a million! And why make fish of one and flesh of another? Impartiality is the very essence of justice.

IN REPLY to another paper which recommends that the men of varied integrity, the Albany Knickerbocker says: "That is being done in this country." One of the candidates for assembly has been "tried" four times—three times for swindling, and one for bigamy.—There is every prospect that we shall have some "tried" men in our common council ere long.

A PLAIN SPOKEN WITNESS.—"Facts are stubborn things," said a lawyer to a female witness under examination. The lady replied: "Yes, sir, and so are women, and if you get any thing out of me, just let me know it." "You'll be committed for contempt." "Very well, I'll suffer justly, for I feel the utmost contempt for every lawyer present."

THE PHRENOLOGIST POSSED.—An itinerant phrenologist stopped at a rustic farm-house, the proprietor of which was busily engaged. "Sir, I am a phrenologist. Would you like to have me examine the heads of your children? I will do it cheap."

"Wall," said the farmer, pausing between two strokes, "I rather guess they don't need it. The old woman comes 'em with a fine touch comb once a week."

ORIGIN OF "JOSEYS." O Josey was a gentleman, And dwelt in Egypt's land; He wore a garment which the Queen One day took in her hand, She tore it from his body, And put it on her own; And as a Josey ever since, That garment has been known.

THE KINGS OF THE PUMPKINS.—A curious custom prevails in Paris of annually proclaiming the "king of the pumpkins," and of making a solemn procession in honor of the largest vegetable of the species which can be discovered. The "king" of the present year was growing at St. Mandé, and weighed 348 pounds, being little less than seven feet in circumference.

AN ELOQUENT SPEAKER. The late S. S. Prentiss was perhaps, one of the most eloquent speakers of his day. The sketch of his life, which has just been published, alludes to a scene at Havre de Grace immediately after Mr. Wise and Mr. Menifee had spoken.

Prentiss was shouted for, and came up, as he always did, nothing affecting him—like a courier in perfect keeping. His physique was wonderful in that respect; his digestion was good, his body sound, and he could bear every extreme variation of temperature and habit. He was never out of sorts, and at once lighted up this scene. Said he: "Fellow-citizens—by the Father of Waters at New Orleans I have said Fellow-citizens—here I say Fellow-citizens—and a thousand miles beyond this, North, thanks be to God! I can still say Fellow-citizens!" Thus, in a single sentence, he saluted his audience, drew every man, woman and child near to him, made himself dear to them, and by a word covered the continent—by a line mapped the United States from the Gulf to the Lake—by a greeting, warm from the heart, bearing from the countenance, depicted the whole country, its progress, development, grandeur, glory and union! Every hat was whirled in the air, every handkerchief was waving, the welkin rung with hurrahs—the multitude heaved up to the stand, stood on tiptoe, and shouted after cheer, as if wild with joy and mad with excitement. Never, for one moment, did he relax his grasp upon that mass of human passions. He rose higher and higher; went up and up, and on and on—far, far away like the flight of the carrier-pigeon! It was the music of sweet sounds, and anon it was the roar of the elements. Figures bubbled up, and poured themselves forth like a spring in a gushing fountain, which murmur and leap while amid mountain rocks, then run smooth and clear through green and flowery valleys, until at length, swollen into mighty rivers, they roll onward to the ocean!"

AN ELOQUENT SPEAKER.

The late S. S. Prentiss was perhaps, one of the most eloquent speakers of his day. The sketch of his life, which has just been published, alludes to a scene at Havre de Grace immediately after Mr. Wise and Mr. Menifee had spoken.

Prentiss was shouted for, and came up, as he always did, nothing affecting him—like a courier in perfect keeping. His physique was wonderful in that respect; his digestion was good, his body sound, and he could bear every extreme variation of temperature and habit. He was never out of sorts, and at once lighted up this scene. Said he: "Fellow-citizens—by the Father of Waters at New Orleans I have said Fellow-citizens—here I say Fellow-citizens—and a thousand miles beyond this, North, thanks be to God! I can still say Fellow-citizens!" Thus, in a single sentence, he saluted his audience, drew every man, woman and child near to him, made himself dear to them, and by a word covered the continent—by a line mapped the United States from the Gulf to the Lake—by a greeting, warm from the heart, bearing from the countenance, depicted the whole country, its progress, development, grandeur, glory and union! Every hat was whirled in the air, every handkerchief was waving, the welkin rung with hurrahs—the multitude heaved up to the stand, stood on tiptoe, and shouted after cheer, as if wild with joy and mad with excitement. Never, for one moment, did he relax his grasp upon that mass of human passions. He rose higher and higher; went up and up, and on and on—far, far away like the flight of the carrier-pigeon! It was the music of sweet sounds, and anon it was the roar of the elements. Figures bubbled up, and poured themselves forth like a spring in a gushing fountain, which murmur and leap while amid mountain rocks, then run smooth and clear through green and flowery valleys, until at length, swollen into mighty rivers, they roll onward to the ocean!"

GRATELY ON THE FREE NEGROES.—The people of the South have always maintained that the free blacks, with some exceptional cases are a miserable and degraded class, but who could have expected Horace Greeley, the particular friend of every color save his own, to let down on them after the following fashion!

"Nine-tenths of the free blacks have no idea of setting themselves to work except as the hirlings and servants of whiteness; no idea of building a church, or accomplishing any other serious enterprise except through the beggary of the whites. As a class, the blacks are indolent, improvident, servile and licentious; and their inveterate habit of appealing to white benevolence, or compassion, whenever they realize a want or encounter a difficulty, is eminently baneful and enervating. If they could never more obtain a dollar until they shall have earned it, many of them would suffer, and some perhaps starve; but, on the whole, they would do better and improve faster than may now be reasonably expected."

HEARING PRAYERS THROUGH A CRACK.—The following, from the Bangor Journal, well illustrates the quality of some people's piety:
"Recently a girl came from the country to this city to work in a family that worships in one of the tall steeped churches. At morning prayers the door of the room in which the family reading of the Bible and prayers were had, communicating to the kitchen, was opened about two inches in order that she might hear the privilege of hearing. She shut the door. It was again opened in the same manner, when it was indignantly shut. The next morning the girl requested leave to return home, as she was not accustomed to hearing prayers through a crack, and she did not care to become so."

EXTRACTS FROM SYDNEY SMITH.—One of old age is, that as your time has come, you think every little illness is the beginning of the end." When a man expects to be arrested, every knock at the door is an alarm, and again, he says, "Among the evils of getting old, one is that every little illness may probably be the last. You feel like a delinquent who knows that the constable is looking out for you."

AWAKING FROM SLEEP. Now she opens her blue eyes, Making a new morning! One white arm across her brow Draws the slumbering fair one: Like a day star rises now— Is she not a rare one! Still she sits in wonder so, With the shroud around her, Like a primrose in the snow When the Spring has found her!

DEATH OF OUR CLERK.—G. W. C. Cox, Clerk of the County Court of Knox county, died at his residence in this place, on Friday 26th ult., of Typhoid Fever. James Cooke, Esq., by appointment, fills his place, temporarily.—Knox Reg.

Some wise man, years ago, said, "If you want to learn human nature, get married to a spunky girl, move in the house with another family, and sleep one of the young ones, and then you'll learn it."

"Animals want salt at all seasons.—They should either have it constantly or regularly. If supplied only once in a while they eat too much at one time."

WHAT FASHION DOES.—Umbrella men in New York have been compelled to fit out a dozen whalers for the purpose of getting whalebone enough to keep up their business. The ladies have put the whole stock on hand in their petticoats.

Mr. Humphreys, chemist, of Savannah, has discovered a process of cleaning cotton waste, so much used by rail road companies, about their engines, at a cost of not exceeding half a cent a pound.

Vegetable eggs, resembling in appearance those of the Shanghai chicken or goose, have been raised at Andover from seed obtained at the patent office, Washington.

Inoculation for the yellow fever is reported to have been tried in more than one thousand cases at New Orleans, during the past summer, with perfect success.

Never be prejudiced, or allow yourself to be led, without first judging for yourself.

"Greatest good of the greatest number," is an exploded maxim in the present day,—the "greatest good of number one," has superseded it.

In the time of danger and trouble think first, and then act coolly and decisively.

RUSSIA'S DETERMINATION TO PROSECUTE THE WAR.—St. Petersburg letters mention that the fall of Sebastopol has had no other effect on the general situation than to increase the probability of a peaceful solution being now more distant and more difficult than it was before. The recall of Prince Gortschakoff, and his appointment to the ministry of war, is definitively arranged. He will be succeeded in his command by General Muraviev, now engaged in the operations before Kara. The Czar talks of holding out as long as his foes choose to continue the war. The determination, meanwhile, come to at head quarters, was to defend the Crimea step by step, and *couste qu'on couste*, and to retire only when further opposition shall be impracticable. All reports of precipitate retreat on Perekop, without giving battle, are said to be imaginary. Strong reserves were on their way to the Crimea from the interior of Russia, the object being to occupy in force all the strong positions between Khutor-Mackenzie and Inkermann; with reserves posted at Bakhch-Sarai and Simferopol. The Russians would have to believe their Crimean army, with these reserves, amounts to 300,000 men. *Credat Judaeus!*

Without being curiously anxious as to the future movements, there can be no doubt that the Russians are bent upon trying their fortune in a second winter campaign. "Meanwhile," it is added, "the transport of ammunition and provisions and stores is being directed with all possible dispatch. The utmost activity prevails in all the military and other establishments, and at Nicolaeff, where the Czar is at this time present in person, they profess to have nine war steamers already completed, fitted out and prepared for actual service, and a number more in a forward state of outfit."

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the Wanderer of Vienna, says: The evening before the departure of the Emperor a council was held, at which it was determined to carry on the war with the greatest determination, and the Emperor directed Count Nesselrode to announce this intention to the political agents of Russia in foreign countries.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND ENGLAND.—CURIOUS REMARKS.—The following extract is from a letter to the Washington "Union," written by an intelligent American gentleman in London:

"France is omnipotent. In this hemisphere, she is the power. She has the most powerful army, she has the most powerful navy, she has the most powerful diplomacy. The last reigning branch of the Bourbon family are to be dethroned, Jerome Napoleon, is to be King of Spain, and Lucien Murat, King of Naples. This is the programme which has been prepared at the Tuileries."

"Jerome Napoleon has been over here, somewhat incognito. He embarked at Woolwich for France on Monday. It is whispered in diplomatic circles that the object of his visit was to open a way for a treaty with the Princess Royal, who will be fifteen years old in November. His advances would, of course, be indignantly repelled, if Great Britain were any longer an independent nation. But this, precisely, she is not. She is bound hand and foot, body and soul, to France. She knows it, and acknowledges it by her action. All her intelligent subjects with whom I have conversed upon the subject, admit that she can adopt no foreign policy adverse to the interests of France, her recognized superior. In the matter of marriage, therefore, if Louis Napoleon wills it, Victoria has no alternative but to consent. It is an *acte de guerre*, one of the *consequences* which will be the first step towards the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba! This you may implicitly rely upon. It was the meaning of the Guildhall speech of Louis Napoleon last summer."

"Lake Nyassa is said to have been discovered in Africa by Dr. REEDMAN, one of the travellers with whose persevering labors in that remote region the newspaper public have become intimately acquainted. He has sent to Europe a small map, on which the sea occupies the vast space between the equator and 10 degrees of south latitude, and between 23 degrees and nearly 30 degrees longitude east from Greenwich, having at its southeastern extremity Lake Nyassa attached to it like a tail piece. Mr. AUGUSTUS PETERMAN, in a letter to the London *Athenaeum* respecting the discovery, says: